Unusual empyema

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An 81-year-old diabetic woman had been hospitalized for a hepatic abscess that grew *Streptococcus anginosus*. A drain was placed, and she was given broad-spectrum antibiotics. She was discharged to a long-term-care facility on intravenous ceftriaxone. Four weeks later, she was found to have a pleural effusion on a chest X-ray examination. The pleural fluid was cloudy, with 59 nucleated cells/μl (66% lymphocytes, 25% neutrophils, and 9% macrophages). The causative agent was seen in a Wright-stained cytospin preparation of the pleural fluid (Fig. 1).